THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,

PUBLISHED BY THE COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY,

OFFICE, 70 FIFTH AVENUE,

(PRINTING HOUSE OF THE COMPANY.)

C. D. BRIGHAM, - - - - - Editor.

H. D. THOMPSON, Business Manager.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:

Single copies, ... 3 cents.
Delivered in Pittsburgh per week, ... 20
Delivered in Allegheny, Birmingham, Manchester or Temperanceville per week, ... 25
Subscription to the Semi-Weekly, per annum, in advance, ... $3 00
Subscription to the Weekly, per annum, in advance, ... 2 00
For further information, Subscription, &c., address
THE COMMERCIAL COMPANY.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Summer Goods.
Change of Advt. See second page.

10 Per Cent Discount.
In all Dress Goods, Cassimeres, committed with the Commencement of Spring, at the Lowest Wholesale Prices, by all druggists.

No Information
Comes to those faster than to our coal, if it were important to say Wolcott's Pain Paint.

Don't Buy
A thing you don't need because it is cheap, but if you can save 10c per cent. by exchanging coupons what it is often necessary to buy do not fail to buy of Cree Brothers during our sale. The whole stock of their trimming store, 56 Fifth avenue, must be sold in the next 60 days, regardless of cost, to quit business. Bargains are offered in this stock of goods and lines of trade from common ones are sold elsewhere.

Tobacco, Tobacco.
"Seeley's Hard Rubber Tonic" radically cures Hesitancy, Nervousness, Sexual Debility, Lost in one sitting. Chicken, safety and the liability abolished. B. L. Fahnestock & Co., Agents. Sold by all Druggists.

Beware of Imitations.
All the most gentle and popular Patent Medicines of the day are made up in imitation bottles, so that to certain you are receiving the genuine article, walk around to the popular depot for Dunbar's Depot of Patent Medicines, 69 Market street, and purchase such goods as you want, and go on your way rejoicing. We have a large assortment of Patents, and sell them at prices which defy competition.

Country Merchants
Save money and time by purchasing their goods at the Notion & Stationer's Depot store, 69 Market street, corner Diamond, near 6th avenue.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CABINET.

The Men and What They Are.

Politicians and Office-Seekers Displeased.

The Press and People Generally Pleased.

Mr. Washburne's Appointment Complimentary.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, March 5, 1869.

The Cabinet.

The announcement of the Cabinet has caused general commotion. What the politicians style their surprise is thought by those not politicians to be rather disgust at finding the advent of any party unattended by the usual spoils of victory. But whatever the cause, there is great dissatisfaction expressed with the Cabinet as a whole, though none find one or two of the appointments objectionable. Office-seekers are not pleased where the choice made necessitates the preparation of new papers. With the exception of Judge Hoar, of Massachusetts, Attorney General, and Judge Cox, of Philadelphia, for Secretary of the Navy, the persons selected are well known to the country.

E. Rockwood Hoar.

The new Attorney General, Judge E. Rockwood Hoar, was for many years one of the leading members of the Massachusetts bar, and for a half-dozen years was the leader on the Democratic floor of that State. He is regarded as almost at the head of the New England bar, he is one of the oldest Free Soilers, a man of the highest character, and a gentleman of the old school. Personally he is a good deal of a recluse, a quiet enemy of fraud and double dealing in every shape. He is about fifty-three years of age, in full possession of all his faculties, is nothing of a politician, and will be cordially hailed by the whole Whig and all other conservative stage in the country.

Adolph E. Borie.

Mr. Borie is a retired Philadelphia merchant, a man of ability, of the highest standing, and of high standing in social and literary circles. He has been for some time the Vice President of the famous Union League of Philadelphia. While not an active politician, he has taken a deep interest in politics for some time of the day. He is a prominent Republican, and has given large sums to further the interests of that party in Pennsylvania. The politicians from his State are far from pleased, though each of the divisions in the Republican party there is glad the other has not furnished a Cabinet minister. Leaping men from the State, who are not politicians, are of the opinion that a number of names of men of the best ability could have been made from the State.

E. B. Washburne.

Mr. Washburne's appointment is considered virtually a compliment to Grant. He gets places upon condition in the expectation that he cannot undertake the duties. It is also understood that he has partially made his arrangements to go abroad.

A. T. Stewart.

Politicians generally do not like the appointment of Stewart, while those who support Grant in the main, with little regard to party, express no fear of the minister of internal revenue, means the defeat of the whisky ring and Wall street speculators.

Judge D. Cox.

The selection of Governor Cox, of Ohio, for the interior, gives very general satisfaction. In fact this is unanimous, except with those who opposed his course at the time Mr. John Sherman was elected to the Senate. Cox comes from quality and an honesty which eminently fit him to do the work expected of him, in breaking down the land speculators and the Indian thieves.

J. A. J. Cresswell.

The choice of ex-Senator Cresswell, of Maryland, for Postmaster General, gives general satisfaction, and is not opposed. He is the leader of the Radical Republicans of his State, and the rejoicing among those of his time here is of a very enthusiastic character.

A Cabinet Sensation Suggested.

The Capitol building was more thronged to-day than upon any occasion within ten days from the whole of it has been open. The chief attraction was the expectation that the Senate would confirm the President's nominations constituting the Cabinet to be read as soon as received. The Senate galleries have never been more closely packed, and expectation was at its height when Gen. Hastings delivered the long expected document at the bar of the Senate. The whole nomination was confirmed before the message was taken to the floor, most of them expecting it would be read at once. A more disgusted and thoroughly disappointed company of men and women never left a Senate gallery. Mr. Edmunds moved to go into executive session, and upon the resolution passing, the Chair directed the Sergeant-at-Arms to clear the galleries and close the doors, which was done. As this is a general laugh on the assembled audience, in which many Senators were constrained to join.

New York, March 5.—Speaking of the Cabinet, the *Post* says: It is by no means such a one as the experienced politician with a strong party stamp most would have appointed. This is the opinion of the Republican press. The *Post* generally commends the Cabinet individually, though saying Mr. Washburne will not be a strong man. The *Tribune* is disappointed with the Cabinet. The *Times* is pleased with it as a whole, and says it is composed of able men, and will be cordially received by the country. The *Herald* says the Cabinet is a fair average of the Republican party, and will be generally acceptable to the country. The *World* says the Cabinet is a compromise between the Radicals and Conservatives, and will be received with general satisfaction. The *Sun* says the Cabinet is a good one, and will be generally satisfactory to the country. The *Express* says the Cabinet is a good one, and will be generally satisfactory to the country. The *Express* says the Cabinet is a good one, and will be generally satisfactory to the country. The *Express* says the Cabinet is a good one, and will be generally satisfactory to the country.

Washington, D. C., March 5, 1869.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

The Senate yesterday confirmed the following nominations: Governor W. C. Rowell, Attorney for Arkansas; Horatio Fox, Consul, Belfast; Thomas Hart Dudley, Consul, Leeds; Joseph Hale, Consul, Leghorn; Alexander R. Smith, Agent for Indians of Upper Kansas; Gen. W. Wilkinson, Agent Winnebago Indians; Gen. Samuel Cooper, Surveyor, Chicago; Thomas Hoyne, Attorney, Illinois; Burton P. Welch, Collector

The Daily Commercial.

PITTSBURGH, MARCH 6, 1869.

The West Virginia Legislature adjourned sine die on Thursday, after passing the appropriation bill, which appropriates $200,000 for all purposes, or a quarter of a million dollars less than the expenditure of the previous year. Here is a lesson in retrenchment for the Pennsylvania Legislature.

HON. WM. E. STEVENSON was inaugurated Governor of West Virginia on Thursday morning. There was no public ceremony, the oath of office being administered by Chief Justice Brown, in the Executive Chamber, where were assembled a number of officials and the personal friends of the Governor. The first appointment of the new Governor was that of Gen. Thos. M. Harris, for Adjutant General of State.

WITH 30,000 men in the field, one-third of them well armed, and occupying two ninths of the island, it is fair to presume that the Cuban insurgents are able to muster sufficient force under any and all circumstances. The capital contributions of the sympathizers imparted to them were hardly necessary. Coming through Spanish channels, the stories would be greatly discredited. The statement that the Bishop of Havana and the Catholic clergy have offered a cash of their income for three months to aid the Volunteer cause is significant.

THE *Armstrong Republican* prints what purports to be a letter addressed to the Commissioners, pretending to question its political orthodoxy because of its course in opposing the Harrisburg swindles. It is signed "J. H. Jamison, P. M.," and is dated "Rock and Venango county, Pa." Now, if there is any such Postmaster, he must of course be the creature of the Dimmick administration, necessarily in sympathy with its swindlers, and therefore a very proper person to criticise the Commissioners. And as for the *Armstrong Republican*, it is the most prompt medium that could be selected for a dirty job. In so doing, however, in either of the slightest consequence to the Commissioners.

THE *Tad* protests to be graciously disappointed with the President's inaugural address. It professes to perceive in it "ingratitude, cruelty and heartlessness painful to contemplate." It "in the mercy commonplace verbiage, amounting to nothing at all." It is barely possible that the *Post* expresses its real feelings, but we doubt it. However that may be, we have no doubt whatever upon another point, to wit: that in employing this language the *Post* does not reflect the sentiments of the majority of reflecting Democrats. The mass of the Democracy are inclined to accept the inaugural as a favorable omen. They perceive in it a promise of future peace and prosperity, but the silence of the *Post* seems to be to stir up strife and renew the animosities which have distracted the country during the last eight years. Its efforts in this direction will be little. The country wants peace.

THE spirit underlying the laws which prevent our State from imposing upon another the burden of supporting their poor or unfortunate, might be incorporated with advantage in the laws regulating our intercourse with Great Britain. The cable informs us that the Province of the Poor Law Board, in the place in the House of Commons, advocated the removal of restrictions on emigration in order to give the paupers of England an opportunity to emigrate to our shores. He added that it would even be advisable to facilitate such emigration. Whether Mr. Goschen is governed by Bentham's theory, or merely thinks we should be compelled to take the bad with the good, the paupers with the skilled laborers and men of means, we have no means of determining. In fact it matters little, as long as we have it in our power to return the paupers to the shores they come from. Our disposition of this question will be governed largely by the character of the "facilities" afforded the pauper emigrants.

WE observe a disposition on the part of the leading journals throughout the country to criticise the course of the ex-President in pardoning the last of the secession conspirators. In some instances that have fallen under our notice the animadversions indulged in at the ex-President's expense are of such a nature as to grate upon our new feelings. We are not an admirer of ANDREW JOHNSON, or his ways, still, we have a respect for everything in the shape of gratitude, and in our way of thinking, the tone of the press is decidedly wrong, to such as the comments indulged in are calculated to weaken the public conception of this virtue. Who that is acquainted with the history of the past four years can forget how much ANDREW JOHNSON owes to these men? They were simply the tools employed by the "superintending Providence" which elevated him to the "highest office in the gift of the people," to employ his own felicitous expression. In pardoning them, it is plain to us that the ex-President furnishes the world with an evidence of the most profound gratitude.

WHEN the Secessionists were preparing for the contest which terminated so unfavorably to themselves, they found a faithful servant in Secretary FLOYD, who managed to rob the Government of an immense amount of ammunition and ordnance. Not content with this, he sacked the Secretary of the Treasury in electioneering large amounts from the national Treasury under various pretences. One of these was the acceptance of certain claims for supplies furnished the troops in Utah, then under the command of ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON, afterwards Commander in Chief of the Confederate troops. The fact was well known that the funds that obtained were improperly used, but Messrs. COBB and FLOYD did not remain in Washington long enough to explain away the charges. Recently, however, the principal claimants, Messrs. ROBERTS and MAYER sued the United States for the amount of the acceptances. The total amount aggregated six hundred and seventy thousand dollars. The United States Supreme Court, after an elaborate inquiry, decided that in signing the acceptances, the Secretary of War acted "without any authority, either under the constitution, or under the decisions of the Court, or by any system of usage hereto fore practiced by the departments." Pretty well experience finds difficulty in deciding the merits of the case with such a decision before it.

THE DISPOSITION TO GRANT INDEMNITY.

It argues well for the future of the country that so large a proportion of those who opposed GRANT in the Presidential canvass, now express their cordial approval of his Inaugural Address. He must be reckless and wrong-headed in the extreme who would differ with him. Few men now being found who recollect the time when a President could be strong with the people as President GRANT. Extreme partisans in the opposition will of course find fault and attempt to keep up the war, and extremists in general may express dissatisfaction, but we entertain no kind of doubt that to-day the great body of the people, including a majority of the Democratic party, would sincerely rejoice to see the views of President GRANT carried into practice, for the reason that their better judgment tells them those views are wise and would be eminently good for the country. As General GRANT was stronger than any party before the country, was so strong, in fact, that in his own language, the office came to him enough, so will he command from every source that degree of support which will enable him to embody his inaugural views in measure, and thus, while responding to the fullest extent to the pledges of the Republican party, give to the country an administration for the whole people. It is an encouraging fact that such a man as President GRANT, proclaiming views like those of the Inaugural and labouring sincerely to carry them out, will always have a party at his command, no party can long resist his appeal. Duly appeal him. Intelligent party leaders attempt it, the people would not follow. More especially must this be so at the present time, when the country needs nothing so much as at least administration of the Government, apart from party spirit of every description, and a blending of all the energies of men in office and out of office to the work of securing the wealth earned by the rebellion. President GRANT appears peculiarly qualified to satisfy this want. At any rate, the country recognizes him so fit to be head of the civil Government as he was to lead its armies when the highest qualities were needed, and if we judge rightly the people will give him their support now in the less measure than they did then.

THE CABINET.

President GRANT nominated to the Senate yesterday the following Cabinet:

Secretary of State—E. B. WASHBURNE, of Illinois.
Secretary of the Treasury—A. T. STEWART, of New York.
Secretary of War—J. M. SCHOFIELD, of Illinois.
Secretary of the Navy—A. E. BORIE, of Pennsylvania.
Secretary of the Interior—J. D. COX, of Ohio.
Postmaster General—E. A. J. CRESWELL, of Maryland.
Attorney General—E. R. HOAR, of Massachusetts.

In selecting Mr. WASHBURNE to be Secretary of State, the President has done what almost any man would have done, who realized the importance of having first among his counsellors one in whom he had learned to repose implicit confidence as more than a friend, and who at the same time was fully equal to the position selected for him to occupy. Mr. WASHBURNE, besides being fully equal to the post of Premier, from his long continuance at the capital probably knows the public service as well as any man on the present stage of action. There is no uncertainty in this selection, and it is a good start in the formation of a Cabinet devoted wholly to the public good. In a political sense, Mr. WASHBURNE is a representative friend of the advanced school, and this fact probably President GRANT took fully into the account when he chose him for the first position in his Cabinet.

If to be successful in financial and business affairs, beyond almost any other man in our country, is proof of capacity and fitness, then is the selection of A. T. STEWART, the great New York Merchant, for Secretary of the Treasury, eminently wise. In his own business and in his relations with the business and financial world, he has shown skill and intelligence which few who have filled the post of Financial Secretary have equalled and none surpassed. Mr. STEWART is not a mere merchant. In the ——— of all our business—the greatest of any single individual in the country—he has cultivated the habit of viewing questions relating to public affairs, especially the finances, in a broad, comprehensive light, philosophically as well as practically, theoretically as well as in detail. To him many things that to most of men would seem of stupendous proportions, are matters of every day thought and action. Few men in our country know as well the moneyed world or have as good a standing in it as Mr. STEWART, and if he will consent to give his powers and time to the affairs centering in the Treasury, even till our Finances have been brought into a stable equilibrium, President GRANT will have made a most fortunate selection in naming Mr. STEWART.

The naming of Gen. SCHOFIELD to fill temporarily the post of Secretary of War, was a compliment due to his faithfulness in that and every other position to which he has been called. It is understood that he will shortly resign.

ADOLPH BORIE, for Secretary of the Navy, is a new man in public life. He is little known outside of the business circles of Philadelphia, where he has long resided, and is esteemed as a solid and honorable business man and worthy citizen. Gen. GRANT'S intimate personal acquaintance with him probably enabled him to perceive in Mr. BORIE the qualities of intelligence and fidelity, joined to executive ability, which he was chiefly anxious to introduce into his Cabinet. Although Mr. BORIE is a pronounced Republican, he doubtless was invited to a seat in the Cabinet for other than political reasons.

The selection of Ex-Governor COX, of Ohio, for Secretary of the Interior, all who know his intellectual abilities, high-toned character, liberal culture, and perfect fidelity to every trust, not to speak of his services in the war, will applaud most cordially. The infreshment which he has caused at the hands of the Republican party of Ohio, settles his political orthodoxy. We doubt not President GRANT selected him with special reference to his known fitness for the very responsible position of Minister of the Interior, and for his aggressive hostility to swindling and every description of corruption, and especially to the rings which have come to result in the Interior Department. Ex-Governor COX is a man of sound practical statesmanship, and his appointment is another proof of GEN. GRANT'S ability to select the right man for responsible positions.

The selection of ex-Senator CRESWELL, of Maryland, for Postmaster General, while it secures the services of a gentleman thoroughly competent to fill the position, is a proper recognition of the claims put forth by the gallant Republicans of that State and the South. He is well known to the country for practical statesmanship and unswerving patriotism, not in sunshine merely, but in common with the gallant Republicans of Maryland he has been tried in an ordeal to which scarcely another State has been subjected.

Judge HOAR, who has been named for the Attorney Generalship, is one of the foremost men of the legal profession in Massachusetts. Standing deservedly high as a jurist, his name is honored throughout all New England and the country at large, for its association with liberal sentiments, pure patriotism, personal integrity and sterling worth. He is a great type of the New England character, and will bring to the discharge of his duties the highest personal qualities, large experience and great learning.

It is probably evident that the Cabinet has been selected chiefly in view of the work which President GRANT has before him. For seeking for statesmanship in the ordinary acceptation, he has found practical ability, and probably combined as much honesty with ability and devotion to the general welfare as commonly exists in an equal number of men selected especially with that reference. It is not a Cabinet which will at first please the close denominational politicians, for it is not one that will be likely to fall very considerably under their influence. Nevertheless, it is thoroughly Republican, every member, with the exception of Mr. SEWARD, perhaps, being, we believe, been identified with the Republican party from the start,—at any rate, all, including him, were earnest supporters of Mr. LINCOLN while he lived and no less earnest supporters of General GRANT in the late Presidential contest. As a supporter of the war, from the firing of the first gun to the surrender of the rebels, Mr. SEWARD can show a record which no man can overmatch, and we believe he is to be devoted to the principles of the Republican party as General GRANT himself.

It will be found to be a working cabinet, thoroughly honest, capable and fully determined to place the country squarely on the best Republican platform it can attain to, but the people will be satisfied, if for no other reason, because they will be confident that in nothing is Mr. GRANT'S character better brought to bear than qualities and been guided by those motives which availed him so signally in selecting his subordinates in the war, whose fame, though they were taken from obscurity, is the pride of our country.

In reason is any one distinguished quality in General GRANT'S character which has been exhibited in such a manner as to attract universal attention, it is his ability to perceive the prominent traits and to measure the capacity of those with whom he is brought in contact. This peculiarity has been exhibited so frequently that it has come to be regarded as a remarkable characteristic. Throughout his brilliant military career, and in the selection of the agents to accomplish the gratification of our honest wishes, we have had so many evidences of the excellence of his judgment that we are warranted in concluding that the same intuitive perception has governed him in the choice of his Cabinet. In selecting his Cabinet he has availed himself of opportunities which were wrested from him in the army. In performing his functions in the field, his choice was necessarily circumscribed, but in the forming of his Cabinet he has had an abundance of material and every opportunity to exercise the necessary scrutiny. It is fair to presume then that the selections have been made only after grave deliberation, and with a thorough knowledge of the qualifications of the individuals whom he has called about him.

OUR CHURCHES.

Congregational and Personal.

THE First Methodist Church, Birmingham, Pa., of G. W. Smith's pastorate, enrolled in full membership last Sabbath thirty-six persons. Ten were baptized, and eight received by a probationary relation. During a pastorate of some eighteen months, Mr. W. has been instrumental in adding about one hundred and seventy-five to the church.

THE Old School Presbyterian Church, at Sewickley, has again raised the salary of its pastor, Dr. Reinhart, to $3,000. It also practices a commendable parsonage. The same church has also in hand a fund of three or four thousand dollars as the nucleus of moneys with which to erect a Sabbath School and lecture room, and for lights.

THE American Congregational Union stands pledged for grants voted to between fifty and sixty churches, in addition to the long list to which grants have been already paid the present year.

THE rich Methodist Episcopals, in New York, after carefully canvassing appeals being made, have resolved to raise $50,000 for purchasing sites in desirable parts of the city, and building on them suitable Methodist churches and chapels, the money to be raised by the first of April before the meeting adjourned. This in order to reach the annual Conference in March.

THE old School Presbyterian Church, at Hopewell, Pa., has recently connected itself with the Pittsburgh Presbytery of the New Samuel. This was done in order to be under the care of the Third Presbyterian Interest at that place.

REV. I. N. STARKS, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, at Sewickley, Pa., has resigned, and Rev. Mr. Hastings, a dissolution of his relation to said church. The reasons were, ill health and want of adequate support.

THE Baptist Church of South Pittsburgh, Rev. A. J. Hastings pastor, is enjoying revival influences. On Sabbath, February 21st, nine were baptized and four others were received from other churches. Applications are reported as in course, and the church generally quickened.

THE increase of the Baptist denomination in this country the last twenty-five years, has been 60 per cent. in churches, 77 per cent. in ordained ministers, 75 per cent. in communicants, and 76 per cent. in Sunday-schools. Their contributions have increased in a much larger ratio—in twenty-five years the sum of $1,000,000 has been given for Foreign Missions, and three hundred and eighty-four per cent. So says a writer in the *National Baptist*.

THE Rt. Rev. Samuel Crowther, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of the Niger, in Africa, was native, when a boy, by slavers, captured by an English cruiser, and taken to Sierra Leone. He is a graduate of that institution, and is now Missionary Bishop in his native country. His mother, who had not seen him since he was carried away, was found there by his agents and was converted. Truly "the Lord disposes."

THE Grand Ligne Mission, in Lower Canada, has been in operation thirty-five years, and has converted 15,000 Roman Catholics who have been converted, 1,130 of whom have been baptized and united with the churches connected with the mission—the rest, probably because of the difficulties in the way of their own joining Protestant churches, have found solace in the establishment of the mission among their former associates.

THE ladies of the Universalist Society, of Dubuque, Iowa, are reported to have gotten up, and long since, a manageable ball, in aid of the purchase of a parsonage. A correspondent of the *Universalist* is on "the outlook upon the future" and considers it an "encouraging sign the erection of even the ungodly" of that city.

A PRESBYTERIAN paper says it knows of a church, the choir of which costs $2,000 per annum. The pastor's salary is $1,500. The contributions of the same church, for domestic missions, do not amount to $50 during the same period.

SPURGEON'S College for training pastors has received 264 students in all, besides 90 students of the preceding classes, of these, 183 have left it to settle in the ministry, all of who are still in the work. Its students have founded 59 churches, and 14,000 have been converted under their ministry.

PRESIDENT CAMPBELL, of Brown University, R. I., thus defined his position on the communion question: "Now, where, in all the teachings of the New Testament, is it formally required that a man shall be baptized before that 'without baptism we shall not commune?' If there is any declaration in the New Testament to this effect I have not seen it. I shall not be straightened in my views by the fact that or more conversant with the Scripture than I am, to point it out to me. Until that is done I shall feel myself free to act in accordance with that to whatever effect may the 'order' of the Baptist denomination, it is 'not fixed by Divine appointment.'"

JESSE SMITH, of Boston, an eminent lay preacher, supplied for one year the Lincoln Park Church, of Chicago. He is now laboring in Rockford, Illinois, and the *Advance* says: "He would find, that all the Lord's people were prophets," and Moses.

THE General Conference of the United Brethren in Christ, will convene at Lebanon, Pa., May 26, 1869. The question of lay delegation will come before it, also those of the presidency of the Publishing House, and of the Theological Seminary. A further modification of the first of these, especially, will be an issue, it is thought.

REPORTS are rife in England that the Marquis of Ely, formerly Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, intends soon to become a priest. He has not yet reached the required age.

AT a recent convention of Second Adventists at Springfield, Mass., it was stated "that it is wise to give up indicating the exact date of the end of all things. Sensible.

THE National Sunday School Teacher, Adams, Dickey & Co., Philadelphia, is the best available magazine for teachers and officers in Sunday Schools. Rev. M. Eaglesfin is managing editor. The March number is excellent. It is filled with valuable articles on the lessons, Sabbath-schools and for the social lessons which are adopted by many of our schools, in and around Pittsburgh.

THE Rev. Mr. Beer, an Episcopalian, of New York city, who has been posting recently about the "failure of Protestantism," is thus described by the *Tribune* correspondent, in San Francisco: "We knew him when in Sacramento. In those days he was addicted to immoderate poetry and philosophy, and repeated his lucubrations to any one who would listen. He was also much delighted to be called Reverend. He was also much delighted to be called Reverend by Bishop Kip. He preached in this city a year or two subsequently to 1860, and then removed to Oakland, where he was for a time a Methodist preacher. Then he went to Nevada, became an advanced Unitarian, and finally, we believe, a Universalist. He was a fine fellow, but a little too fond of the bottle. He went to no church at all. After a few years he moved to this city, and published into festivities, when that news paper was in its palmy days. He was a man of ability, no one can deny, but he was, we are sorry to say, a little too fond of the bottle

JAS. T. BRADY & Co.

Cor. Fourth and Wood Streets,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Stocks Listed on Government Boards at New York Rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

BANKING HOUSE OF

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Sts.

DEALERS IN

Government Securities.

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the

New National Life Insurance Co.

OF THE UNITED STATES.

Full information given at our office.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 5, 1869.

No feature of change was noticeable in the local money market to-day. Banks and discount houses generally still report a scarcity of means, and quite steady customer applications for loans. There is comparatively a light demand for loans, but it is up to the utility of lenders to meet. There is a more hopeful feeling in business circles at this time than for some months past, and the confidence that in the future the financial policy will be such as to strengthen our public credit abroad as well as at home, that there will be a more settled and permanent value to our currency, fostering general prosperity in all branches of industry and frugalities of trade, seems now to be the dominant tone among all classes of our citizens.

The Government bond market is reported to be during the day from New York, was exceedingly active, strong and steady. The old bonds advanced about one per cent, and the seven-thirties about one-half per cent. The sales were very much the largest that have been effected in a single session for many months, and the market took on a strength and

The Daily Commercial.

OUR CITY.

BUILDING IMPROVEMENTS

A Visit to Our Architects.

Work for the Season of 1869.

We need no stronger evidence of the substantial prosperity of Pittsburgh, and what we are Pittsburgh, we must all say the considerable city, but also those compositions giving the wherewithal thereto, and which ought to and will be seen and appreciated by the many thousands afforded by the extent and character of our building improvements. The few buildings, public and private, which have been erected during the past few years, are counted by thousands and, notwithstanding the depression in business, the scarcity of money, and the high prices of labor and materials, there seems to be no abatement in the spirit of building. Judging from the indications of the past few years, the city has just begun to change its old fogy, anti-progressive ideas, and assume a character more in keeping with the progress of the age. Pittsburgh has been known for a quarter of a century, as a place of extraordinary industry and substantial growth, but its people have not been noted for that spirit which reaches beyond mere individual interest, and seeks to secure those public improvements which render positions elsewhere so attractive to strangers and desirable as a place of abode. It is only during the last few years that we appear that the business men of Pittsburgh have been engaged in modernizing the city. This work of "remodeling" commenced with the introduction of railroad communication, and has gradually increased with the opening of each new line of railway, and the development of our rich agricultural and mining regions. But a common sort of the last generation were content with their thoroughfares, in their day, as decent one stage of time-fog, and not a few of their successors still cling to the idea that it is "extravagance" to spend money in the construction of a first class warehouse, bank or store. This notion, so firmly rooted in the minds of a practical, money-making and money-saving people, has prevented Pittsburgh from showing to advantage which, similar to those which have recently been erected on our principal avenues, and which stand as models for the imitation of those who are abundantly able to improve the city of their birth or adoption, but are so dominated of late years, that it pays to put up first class buildings, of any kind, and also fast is gradually breaking down the old prejudice. The present activity of this community is not beginning to seek investment in this direction, and we venture the prediction that more money will be expended in improvements of a substantial character during the next few years, than has been expended for the last twenty-five years.

We start out with print to the architectural talent displayed in the erection of our churches during the past few years, and we are glad to note the progress which is being made in the style and construction of our public school buildings. We have some of the finest school-houses to be found in the country, and some additions of improvement is sought to be made upon such as are still behind the times. There is also a spirit and enterprise displayed in the erection of business houses, and some of the finest business blocks in the country are to be found in the principal streets of the city. It is a most gratifying and when completed will be an ornament to the city. The new Custom House and Post Office building, which is now approaching completion, and which is to be occupied during the summer season. The large buildings, including the City Hall, Library Hall, schools, churches, banks, offices, stores, &c., which have been erected during the past few years, will average in cost not less than $5,000 each, and all who are dependent, directly or indirectly, on housebuilding, will find plenty of work as soon as the season opens. In the aggregate the amount of money which will be expended in the erection of dwellings and stores, throughout the cities and vicinity and in the repairing, refitting and alteration of old buildings, during the year will be nearly three millions of dollars. The prospect, indeed, is very encouraging, and our mechanics, artisans and laborers may reasonably anticipate steady employment throughout the entire building season.

It is worthy of remark that we have not few eminent architects, with their assistants, all busily employed in drafting plans, preparing specifications, etc., whereas, a few years ago the business was so precarious as to afford but limited employment to one or two men. We are more indebted to Messrs. Barr & Mosser, Geo. Orth, Ralph Sanford, for the information contained in the following paragraphs, kindly furnished us. Mr. Barr is almost exclusively employed on the New City Hall, as it requires his undivided attention, while Mr. Mosser has a number of buildings under way, and Messrs. Orth & Sanford, the former of which are under the supervision.

The following are the principal buildings now under contract and proposed for improvement:

THE NEW CITY HALL.

The superstructure of this magnificent building will be commenced as soon as the season opens and will be prosecuted as rapidly as the nature of the work will permit. The foundation is not quite completed, but after this is finished the work will progress rapidly. A brief description of this edifice, which will be the finest in the city, and second to none in the United States, and compare with the most elegant in the world, may be interesting to our readers. The building will be 265 feet 6 inches front on Grant street, by 180 feet deep.

BASEMENT STORY.

The basement story is to be of Ohio stone, on the front, which is to be laid in courses of from 18 inches to 2 feet in height, and the remainder of the basement will be of brick. The basement story will contain the Police Court room, with all the necessary offices, and the Police Station, with cells, &c., and a large number of rooms for the use of the City Departments, which are now scattered in different parts of the city. It is also intended to have a large room in the basement, for the use of the Grand Jury, and a number of rooms for the use of the Court, when not in session. The basement will be 12 feet in the clear, and will be finished in a substantial manner, with concrete floors, &c.

FIRST STORY.

The first story will be of Ohio stone, and will be 20 feet in the clear. The first floor will contain the Mayor's office, the Controller's office, the Treasurer's office, the Chief Clerk's office, the Solicitor's office, the Chief Engineer's office, the Board of Health office, the Board of Assessors' office, the Board of Revision of Taxes office, the Board of Viewers' office, the Board of Property office, the Board of Commissioners' office, the Board of Prison Inspectors' office, the Board of Prison Visitors' office, the Board of Directors of the Poor's office, the Board of Trade room, the Chamber of Commerce room, the Select Council chamber, the Common Council chamber, the Committee rooms, and the Library room. The first floor will be finished in a substantial manner, with concrete floors and tiled vestibules, corridors and stairways. The floors and stairways will be of stone, and the corridors will be finished with marble wainscoting. The Select Council chamber and the Common Council chamber will be finished in the most elegant manner, with marble wainscoting, and the floors will be covered with carpets. The Mayor's office, the Controller's office, the Treasurer's office, the Chief Clerk's office, the Solicitor's office, the Chief Engineer's office, the Board of Health office, the Board of Assessors' office, the Board of Revision of Taxes office, the Board of Viewers' office, the Board of Property office, the Board of Commissioners' office, the Board of Prison Inspectors' office, the Board of Prison Visitors' office, the Board of Directors of the Poor's office, the Board of Trade room, the Chamber of Commerce room, the Select Council chamber, the Common Council chamber, the Committee rooms, and the Library room will be finished in a substantial manner, with concrete floors and tiled vestibules, corridors and stairways. The floors and stairways will be of stone, and the corridors will be finished with marble wainscoting. The Select Council chamber and the Common Council chamber will be finished in the most elegant manner, with marble wainscoting, and the floors will be covered with carpets. The Mayor's office, the Controller's office, the Treasurer's office, the Chief Clerk's office, the Solicitor's office, the Chief Engineer's office, the Board of Health office, the Board of Assessors' office, the Board of Revision of Taxes office, the Board of Viewers' office, the Board of Property office, the Board of Commissioners' office, the Board of Prison Inspectors' office, the Board of Prison Visitors' office, the Board of Directors of the Poor's office, the Board of Trade room, the Chamber of Commerce room, the Select Council chamber, the Common Council chamber, the Committee rooms, and the Library room will be finished in a substantial manner, with concrete floors and tiled vestibules, corridors and stairways. The floors and stairways will be of stone, and the corridors will be finished with marble wainscoting. The Select Council chamber and the Common Council chamber will be finished in the most elegant manner, with marble wainscoting, and the floors will be covered with carpets.

SECOND STORY.

The second story will be of Ohio stone, and will be 20 feet in the clear. The second floor will contain the Mayor's office, the Controller's office, the Treasurer's office, the Chief Clerk's office, the Solicitor's office, the Chief Engineer's office, the Board of Health office, the Board of Assessors' office, the Board of Revision of Taxes office, the Board of Viewers' office, the Board of Property office, the Board of Commissioners' office, the Board of Prison Inspectors' office, the Board of Prison Visitors' office, the Board of Directors of the Poor's office, the Board of Trade room, the Chamber of Commerce room, the Select Council chamber, the Common Council chamber, the Committee rooms, and the Library room will be finished in a substantial manner, with concrete floors and tiled vestibules, corridors and stairways. The floors and stairways will be of stone, and the corridors will be finished with marble wainscoting. The Select Council chamber and the Common Council chamber will be finished in the most elegant manner, with marble wainscoting, and the floors will be covered with carpets. The Mayor's office, the Controller's office, the Treasurer's office, the Chief Clerk's office, the Solicitor's office, the Chief Engineer's office, the Board of Health office, the Board of Assessors' office, the Board of Revision of Taxes office, the Board of Viewers' office, the Board of Property office, the Board of Commissioners' office, the Board of Prison Inspectors' office, the Board of Prison Visitors' office, the Board of Directors of the Poor's office, the Board of Trade room, the Chamber of Commerce room, the Select Council chamber, the Common Council chamber, the Committee rooms, and the Library room will be finished in a substantial manner, with concrete floors and tiled vestibules, corridors and stairways. The floors and stairways will be of stone, and the corridors will be finished with marble wainscoting. The Select Council chamber and the Common Council chamber will be finished in the most elegant manner, with marble wainscoting, and the floors will be covered with carpets.

THIRD STORY.

The third story will be of Ohio stone, and will be 20 feet in the clear. The third floor will contain the Mayor's office, the Controller's office, the Treasurer's office, the Chief Clerk's office, the Solicitor's office, the Chief Engineer's office, the Board of Health office, the Board of Assessors' office, the Board of Revision of Taxes office, the Board of Viewers' office, the Board of Property office, the Board of Commissioners' office, the Board of Prison Inspectors' office, the Board of Prison Visitors' office, the Board of Directors of the Poor's office, the Board of Trade room, the Chamber of Commerce room, the Select Council chamber, the Common Council chamber, the Committee rooms, and the Library room will be finished in a substantial manner, with concrete floors and tiled vestibules, corridors and stairways. The floors and stairways will be of stone, and the corridors will be finished with marble wainscoting. The Select Council chamber and the Common Council chamber will be finished in the most elegant manner, with marble wainscoting, and the floors will be covered with carpets. The Mayor's office, the Controller's office, the Treasurer's office, the Chief Clerk's office, the Solicitor's office, the Chief Engineer's office, the Board of Health office, the Board of Assessors' office, the Board of Revision of Taxes office, the Board of Viewers' office, the Board of Property office, the Board of Commissioners' office, the Board of Prison Inspectors' office, the Board of Prison Visitors' office, the Board of Directors of the Poor's office, the Board of Trade room, the Chamber of Commerce room, the Select Council chamber, the Common Council chamber, the Committee rooms, and the Library room will be finished in a substantial manner, with concrete floors and tiled vestibules, corridors and stairways. The floors and stairways will be of stone, and the corridors will be finished with marble wainscoting. The Select Council chamber and the Common Council chamber will be finished in the most elegant manner, with marble wainscoting, and the floors will be covered with carpets.

THE NEW CITY HALL.

The superstructure of this magnificent building will be commenced as soon as the season opens and will be prosecuted as rapidly as the nature of the work will permit. The foundation is not quite completed, but after this is finished the work will progress rapidly. A brief description of this edifice, which will be the finest in the city, and second to none in the United States, and compare with the most elegant in the world, may be interesting to our readers. The building will be 265 feet 6 inches front on Grant street, by 180 feet deep.

BASEMENT STORY.

The basement story is to be of Ohio stone, on the front, which is to be laid in courses of from 18 inches to 2 feet in height, and the remainder of the basement will be of brick. The basement story will contain the Police Court room, with all the necessary offices, and the Police Station, with cells, &c., and a large number of rooms for the use of the City Departments, which are now scattered in different parts of the city. It is also intended to have a large room in the basement, for the use of the Grand Jury, and a number of rooms for the use of the Court, when not in session. The basement will be 12 feet in the clear, and will be finished in a substantial manner, with concrete floors, &c.

FIRST STORY.

The first story will be of Ohio stone, and will be 20 feet in the clear. The first floor will contain the